

THE WORLD HERALD

GERMAN MUST START WAR OVER AGAIN

Senussi Threat In Egypt Is Removed

QUEER SECT CROSSED BY ARMED MOTORS INVADE SOLLUM

Professed Friendship To England, Then Attacked British Position.

ARMED MOTORS INVADE SOLLUM

Chief Of Tribe, With 3000 Men, Later Threatens Valley Of Nile.

LONDON, Eng., April 22.—That strange sect, the Senussi order, whose armed forces have hung like a dark storm cloud on the western border of Egypt, seems now to have been definitely eliminated as a danger to the allied cause.

The sect, which gets its name from the Senusi mountains of Algeria, was founded by Mohammed ben Ali, born at Mostaganem, Algeria, in 1795. He was a lawyer, who taught revolutionary religious views. He might be called the Martin Luther of Islam.

He taught in many Mohammedan countries and was driven from place to place until in 1855 he established himself at Jeddah, about 130 miles southwest of Solla, in the midst of the great Arabian desert. The sultan of Turkey, doubtless glad to dispose of this trouble maker, gave him title to Jeddah.

Avoid Civilized Races.

The tenets of the order are based on a return to the original teachings of Mohammed, the prophet, freed from all accretions and innovations. The founder aimed to this economic methods of cultivation and education and he laid down a path which was followed by his successors, of avoiding civilized races, either Christian or Mussulman.

The founder's successor was his second son, Sidi el Mahdi, who inherited the chieftainship in 1855. He was considered a Mahdi by the Bedouine because he had blue eyes and one arm longer than the other and he soon acquired authority over a vast stretch of Sahara.

In 1904 the sultan of Turkey politically invited him to visit Constantinople. The invitation was not accepted and instead the Senussi (as the leader of the order is known) wrote much distressed the interest shown in him by the Turks and there was a rumor that a kidnapping plot had been hatched on the Sultan's part.

In 1907 Ahmed el Sherief became the third Senussi. The Sultan continued to invite him but he refused to leave his home and kept up hostilities after Turkey signed peace.

Prove Aid to Turkey.

The Senussi have assisted Turkey in fighting the Italians in 1911, and kept up hostilities after Turkey signed peace.

When the great war began, the Senussi protested friendship for the British. In May, 1915, several Turkish officers and two German, reached Senussi headquarters. Among these was Koury Bey, a brother of Koury Bey, a brother of Koury Bey.

Nearly a hundred men of the Senussi and on November 19, 1915, were at four hundred men attacked the British garrison at Sollum. The Senussi were driven off and the garrison reinforced. The Senussi professed to sympathize with the British at this attack on the part of the followers.

Force British to Withdraw.

On November 21, two thousand Arabs under Turkish and German officers, confronted the British garrison of 324 men at Sollum, a desert post. On November 21, the British withdrew their garrison at Sollum and moved to Matruh and Sidi. Gen. Wallace led a strong force to that place.

A battle was fought on December 11, at Wadi Sinal, ten miles southwest of Matruh and the enemy was dispersed with a loss to British of 15 killed and 13 wounded. The Senussi now held Sollum and had about nine thousand men in all.

Another battle was fought at Ummakum on December 12. On Christmas day the British sent two regiments of cavalry around the left flank of the Senussi and attacked in front at the same time. The Senussi fled with a loss of 200 killed.

Airplanes scouted over vast tracts of desert and to locate the Arabs. On January 23, the British fought another battle with 45,000 men, killing and wounding 450 men, and losing 282 themselves.

Attacked by British.

On February 23, a British column attacked the enemy 15 miles southeast of Matruh. The Senussi were driven off and a magnificent charge, Jaufar, the Senussi's second in command, was wounded and taken prisoner. The Senussi's losses were severe.

Finally Evacuate Sollum.

The Senussi evacuated Sollum on March 13, and the armored motor cars of the British made a thunderbolt descent on the camp 25 miles west of Sollum, capturing three guns, nine machine guns, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

HAD BOULETTERS CAST ON ARM

Fictitious Red Cross Nurse Was Carrying Contraband Information.

PRETENDED HER ARM WAS BROKEN

RUSSELLS, Belgium, April 22.—Despite all vigilance of the German military authorities in Belgium, the French, English and Belgian spies and secret service agents in the occupied country manage to keep up a regular correspondence with their governments. In many cases alleged nurses act as messengers for them.

A Dutch Red Cross nurse, who returned to Belgium recently from a visit to her home, made the acquaintance, on the trail, of another nurse who claimed to have been in the service of the German Red Cross. The alleged German nurse stated that she had to give up her work, because she had broken her arm, which was encased in a plaster cast. When the Belgian frontier was reached the self-styled German nurse begged the Dutch sister to protect her from rough treatment by the German officers and soldiers at the border and not to tolerate the removal of the plaster from her broken arm.

Surgeon Removes Cast.

The Dutch nurse promised to aid her new friend as far as possible. At the frontier station the German nurse objected vehemently, when the surgeon started to remove the plaster cast, but her protests were in vain. The cast came off and under it 30 English and French letters addressed to former Belgian officials and English and French friends were found. The arm was perfectly sound.

The young woman was arrested. At her examination she gave her name as Martha Schwartzman. She is a German by birth, but has lived in England a number of years. When questioned closely she confessed that during the last six months she has carried hundreds of letters to and from Belgium in the disguise of a German nurse. The mail was always handed to her in Rotterdam by a British agent, together with her liberal pay. Where she obtained her German passport and her certificate as a member of the Red Cross she would not tell.

chinese guns, and more than 250,000 rifle rounds. Ninety-five British prisoners were liberated.

The Senussi himself, with 2000 men, was last reported at Siva, threatening 750 miles of the Nile valley, but the Turks are now said to have driven him up the Nile and the danger to Egypt is considered at an end.

Buys 900 Mouth Organs For Soldiers; Gets 1000 Letters Of Appreciation

Dresden, Germany, April 22.—A German-American from Cleveland, Ohio, who has been living here since the beginning of the war, recently received \$150 from friends at home with the request to use the money for the benefit of German soldiers and sailors. Knowing the German love for music he added \$25 to the gift and bought 900 mouth organs and 40 accordions from a large factory in Saxony.

The instruments were sent to the navy and to eight regiments from Saxony, Bavaria, Wurttemberg and Hanover. The sailors received 150 mouth pieces and accordions which were distributed among the crews of the different warships.

How pleased the soldiers and sailors were with the unique gift is shown by the fact that the sender has already received over 1000 letters and postal cards expressing the thanks of the fighters. Among the writers of the letters are the commanders of several ships and three colonels.

10,000,000 Shakspeare Medallions To Be Sold To Aid The Red Cross

LONDON, Eng., April 22.—Two million reproductions of the medallion of Shakspeare have been struck and are distributed throughout the British empire in honor of the tercentenary of the bard's birth. This medallion, which will be worn from April 22 to May 2, the birth and death dates, old style and new has been issued on the proposal of the British Empire Shakspeare Society.

The proceeds of the sale of these medallions will be divided equally among the British Red Cross, the National Committee for Relief in Belgium and the League of Mercy.

BUTTER SCARCE BUT MEAT SUPPLY NOT ABUNDANT

Prices Of All Foodstuff Are High But Not Higher Than In England.

NO FOOD RIOTS IN THE NATION

Adults Quit Using Milk and There Is Enough Now For the Babies.

BERLIN, GERMANY, April 22.—The butter stores of Berlin are still closed on two days of the week. When they open their doors they are generally besieged by several hundred housewives and servants. Two days later the Paris papers print: "Terrible food riots in Berlin are reported from Amsterdam. The last day has been eaten in the German capital."

There have been no food riots in Germany, as there is no famine. Although the harvest of last year was the poorest in two decades the stocks of grain and potatoes would reach until next fall even without the enormous quantities of wheat, corn and potatoes coming from Rumania and Bulgaria.

The livestock of the empire has been but slightly reduced since the beginning of the war, but there is a great scarcity of butter, because the cattle fodder formerly imported from the United States and other foreign countries has been cut off. Still everybody, poor and rich alike, gets a limited quantity of butter under the card system, which has proved so beneficial since it was first introduced to regulate the distribution of flour and bread and is now extended to other necessities to compel the nation to avoid all waste.

Nation Not Starving.

In 1882 the consumption of meat in Germany amounted to 12 1/2 kilograms (55 pounds) per head of the population, and in 1915, under war conditions, to 14 kilograms (30.5 pounds) against 54 kilograms (119.4 pounds) in 1913. This comparatively slight reduction certainly does not mean that the nation is starving. It easily could get along even with much less meat than it consumes 24 years ago.

The German people were, as the French well remember, quite vigorous and healthy in 1870, when they ate only 27 kilograms (59.7 pounds) of meat per head.

There is milk enough for the babies, as adults no longer use it, and butter is becoming more plentiful since large quantities of fodder are coming from the Balkans.

Japanese Give Thanks To The Pen In Unique Ceremony By Students

Tokyo, Japan, April 22.—The professors and students of the Himeji Commercial school, have just held a novel ceremony called offering thanks to the pen. An altar was erected in the lecture room and on it were placed two wooden stands of the kind used for offering at Shinto shrines. On one of these stands thousands of discarded pen nibs were placed, and on the other thousands of new ones.

In front of the altar wine, rice cakes, fruits and other offerings were placed. Two students were chosen from each class to read a thanksgiving address and they were followed by the director of the school, who also most respectfully and reverently read an address of thanks to the pen for the great work it has accomplished in the world.

A teacher stated that the object of the ceremony was to impress upon the students the necessity for making the most of their pen nibs, but there is no difference between the ceremony here described and the act of worshipping ancestors who are the only gods of the Shinto creed.

Japanese to Give Song Bird A Dinner In Honor Of Past Achievements

Tokyo, Japan, April 22.—A noted singer, or singing bird, kept by the Diko-en at Osaka is about to retire from active life, and a dinner in honor of the bird is to be given to those who have known the warbler. A competition is to be held in which the best song will be sung. The winner, who is retiring into private life with all this pomp and circumstance, has won every competition in which she has participated.

CZAR FROLICS WITH HIS CHILDREN



This picture was taken at Tsarkoe-Selo, the imperial palace near Petrograd, several weeks ago, and shows the emperor, the empress and the grand duchess Tatiana enjoying the snow, with which their capital is so liberally supplied for half the year.

Italian Girls Fear Will Be Too Few Men To Go Around After the War

Rome, Italy, April 22.—A discussion of "How to find a husband after the war" is being carried on in the columns of the Piccolo. Intense interest is indicated by the number of letters received from young women readers who confess their fears that there will not be enough men to go around. One of these declares her intention to emigrate to the United States in the hope of finding a husband.

Another points out that the unmarried men remaining after the war who have suffered deeply by its hardships will be inclined to select as wives those women unspoiled by the new world which the absence of men at the front has given women. "Girls now are becoming too frivolous," she states, "and such girls do not make good wives." This same young woman declares that the successful wife "must be at heart under the feet of her husband; appear to obey him in all things; never offend his vanity, or his ears with too much talking; and never contradict him. So shall thou become both master and mistress in thy house."

Articles Found on Men Who Fell in Battle Are Awaiting Mourning Ones

LONDON, Eng., April 22.—Packed away in the pigeon holes of the record office of the British War Office are thousands of little brown parcels and canvas bags which have a pathetic interest for the relatives of soldiers who have died in action. There are letters, too, many hundreds of them—the last line, perhaps, to all that the soldier left in way of effects, wrist watch, a shivving brush, a pipe or a photograph—these are but a few of the mementoes.

Ban on Plumage of Wild Birds Urged For Economy

LONDON, Eng., April 22.—Prohibition of the importation of the plumage and skins of wild birds was urged upon the government as better than taxation. In a resolution passed by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, the society asked the government to prohibit entirely the importation of wild birds' plumage, ostrich feathers, and eiderdown and to encourage a thriving and undisturbed and a wholly independent form of extravagance.

ALL DOCTORS IN ENGLAND CALLED TO WAR SERVICE

Medical Men Enrolled Regardless of Age Limit to Meet "Urgent" Need.

OLDER ONES TO DO HOSPITAL SERVICE

LONDON, Eng., April 22.—All medical men throughout the country, regardless of age, are being asked to enroll themselves to meet "an urgent national need." The work of enrollment is being conducted by the Medical War Committees in England, Scotland and Ireland.

For military purposes the service age of doctor is up to 45 but medical men beyond that age can give their service to home hospitals and therefore they, as well as doctors of military age, are being enrolled.

The idea of making a complete enlistment is not only to ensure a satisfactory medical service for the army, but also to safeguard the needs of the civil population in some districts where there has recently been a great scarcity of doctors, due mainly to enlistments.

Many Complaints Made. Medical War Committees Also Hope to Effect an Improvement in the manner in which medical specialists of various kinds are being used, there having been many complaints that their services were not being utilized to the best advantage.

The report of the committees on the British Medical Service in the war zone states that it is "very efficient." In none of the main theaters of war has there been any lack of high surgical and medical skill. Recently there have been complaints about the service in Mesopotamia, but the shortcomings in that district were already being remedied when the complaints came to public attention.

Knock Center Has Specialist

Each war center of surgical work is in charge of a leading specialist, who obtains all the assistance that he asks for and can utilize in his district. The wounded soldiers are quickly treated at the front hospitals, and then rushed to England for further attention. The transport and other machinery between the front clearing stations and the

Panama Increases Sugar Production; Americans To Build Big Sugar Mill

Panama, April 22.—Higher prices and improvements in the method of manufacture and better transportation facilities are having their effect on the sugar production of the republic of Panama. Heavy sugar shipments are beginning to come from the large Santa Rosa mill, near Aguadulce, in the province of Colon. This province is now the center of the sugar industry of the republic, but probably will have a serious rival in the province of Chiriqui when the new railway is inaugurated there.

Indications are that the present season's run will be fully 30,000 sacks, as compared with 17,000 last year. The product finds a ready market at \$5.25 per hundredweight for the best grade, the brown sugar bringing somewhat less. Most of the sugar produced is consumed within the borders of the country, although a small quantity is exported to neighboring republics.

Considerable progress has recently been made in sugarcane cultivation in Chiriqui province, where several American firms have acquired large tracts of land. Preparations are now under way for the construction of a large sugar mill in that vicinity. The new railway which president Torroja opens to traffic next month probably will stimulate both the sugar and coffee production of that section of the country.

great hospitals in England have been perfected until it works almost automatically. Doctors who have enrolled for service at the front have few complaints. There have been several instances, however, in which physicians with a good practice at home, who have enlisted for patriotic reasons, have found that a neighbor in their absence has confiscated their practice. One of the objects of the scheme of enrollment is to prevent such injustices by making the entry-at-home doctor to furnish the entry for wounded in the home hospitals.

Chinese Girls Plead To Enter Army

HANKOW, China, April 22.—Fifteen girl students of the Girls' Agricultural school in Yunnan, under leadership of Miss Mou Chi-cheng, offered their services to the revolutionary government as soldiers in the ranks. Tang Chi-yao, the revolutionary leader, who is directing recruiting at Yunnanfu, praised the patriotism of the young women, but refused to enlist them as soldiers. He placed them on the reserve list of the nurse corps for service when occasion requires.

Three Great Offensives Of Germany Have Been Ineffective.

MUST NOW BEGIN NEW WAR PLAN

Swiss Expert Says Whether Verdun Falls Or Not, Germany Is Loser.

BY COL. FEYLER, The Swiss Army.

LONDON, Eng., April 22.—Erfurum, Verdun—these names cannot with certainty be called a turning point of the war. One cannot see clearly what will be the result of the Verdun battle. It is going favorably to the French, who have withstood the violent offensives of their adversaries on the two banks of the Meuse. But one cannot say that new efforts are not in preparation, nor forecast that there is any case in which it is of no importance. Whether or not Verdun succumbs under the new attacks, the future will not be less uncertain for Germany. Her fate, in the present war, depends less on herself than on the energy and perseverance of the allies.

We shall get a better measure of the situation if we briefly review the phases of the war.

German Offensive Not Lasting.

The first of these phases—the campaign of 1914—was the German offensive in Belgium and France. This offensive drove back the resistance of the adversary, but it did not crush it. Indeed, after the battle of the Marne, Germany was herself driven to retreat and to give up a little of the road that she had traversed. Neither on the Somme, nor on the Aisne, nor on the Yser has she remained. Then she interrupted her effort and affected to find the solution elsewhere. The second phase of the war commenced.

The second phase was the German offensive in Galicia, Poland and Courland. Its preparation occupied all the winter and its carrying out took up the first part of the winter and summer of 1915. All remember its vicissitudes, the big attempt to encircle the Russian armies at Warsaw, the German advance to Lodz, and finally the arrangement of the front on the present line of Riga—Pinsk—Chernovitz. As in 1914, the resistance was not broken, but it was not destroyed. The second effort remained ineffective. Germany sought a third solution.

That appeared more difficult to obtain. The two first offensives had been directly carried out by German troops, but the effective were not equal to a third campaign of the same war on a new front. The third offensive was designed to attack the adversary from the rear, that is to say, by an attack on the Suez canal. By this indirect route Germany hoped to deal the blow which she could strike directly by her navy and her submarine warfare. But this route could only be opened by armies which were in direct contact with the objectives of the German armies. The Suez canal was outside the range of the German soldiers. It was indispensable to see the canal as a whole, and the necessary backing and support this triple problem:

(1) The restriction of their disposable efforts; (2) the British by land, sea and air; and (3) lack of communication with the Turkish troops to be put in action.

One knows how the German general staff tackled the triple problem. Bulgaria was its deus ex machina. In turning herself against the Serbs she opened up communication between Berlin and Constantinople, she relieved the Turks from anxiety about Gallipoli, and enabled an economy of the German forces which supported the offensive in the Balkans. It sufficed to have an army of relatively small strength. The result was the abandonment of the Bulgarian, assisted by the Austro-Hungarians, whose Albanian aspirations would be satisfied, and the Turks.

Could not Russia (Klux).

The campaign started auspiciously, but as in the west in 1914, and in Russia during the summer of 1915, it could not be pushed to its climax. From the front came the following message:

(Continued on Page 21, This Section.)

British Airplanes Wreck Great Reservoir

Make 200 Mile Drive To Turkish Position

SUEZ, Egypt, April 22.—In a 200 mile raid British airplanes have destroyed the Turkish reservoir at Bir-el-Hassana, devastating in half an hour work which had taken months to prepare.

Four machines proceeded from one point and two from another, the latter being timed to follow the former and complete the destruction. The aircraft dropped 40 bombs on the reservoir, buildings and trenches, an observer saying that the camp presented the appearance of a volcano in eruption.

One pilot swooped down within 200 feet of a body of infantry and scattered them with machine gun fire.